

NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE
Washington
District of Columbia

HABS NO. DC-704

HABS
DC
WASH
623-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE

HABS No. DC-704

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Location: New Hampshire continues in a straight line from the far west side of the historic city at F Street north of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts near the Potomac River to Florida Avenue and W Street.

Owner/Manager: The right-of-way spanning from building line to building line is the property of the U.S. government; the paved roadways, sidewalks and the planted areas between are under the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia Department of Public Works. Juarez, Washington and Dupont circles are maintained by the National Park Service, while the small reservations are managed by the District of Columbia Department of Recreation.

Present Use: Minor thoroughfare through residential and commercial areas.

Significance: This is the westernmost avenue in the L'Enfant/Ellicott plan of the city. Most of its original reservations are intact and many still feature the U.S. markers placed in them around the turn of the century to identify them as federal property. Many of its historic structures remain and it passes through five National Register Historic Districts. After the turn of the century, the axis of New Hampshire Avenue was formed into a boulevard northeast of the original boundary. This new portion of New Hampshire Avenue, not contiguous with the historic route, begins near the intersection of Eleventh Street and Park Road more than a mile northeast of the historic boundary.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of plan: 1791, L'Enfant Plan; 1792, Ellicott Plan.

2. Alterations and additions:

1887-1903: Paved with sheet asphalt between I and V streets, NW.

B. Historical Context:

On L'Enfant's plan of 1791, this westernmost avenue in the plan runs roughly parallel to Vermont Avenue. Its southern point of origin is at an open triangle on the shore of the Potomac River immediately across from Analostan (now Roosevelt) Island. Two blocks north of this open triangle is another open space at the intersection with Virginia Avenue. Shaded yellow and labeled "No. 4," this is one of fifteen spaces L'Enfant planned to be populated by citizens of one of the states and embellished with honorary statues or monuments. Several blocks north is another circle (See Washington Circle, HABS No. DC-688) at the Pennsylvania Avenue and K Street intersection. Continuing north about five more blocks, the right-of-way intersects Massachusetts Avenue at a large, amorphous open space (See Dupont Circle, HABS No. DC-669). New Hampshire Avenue intersects two more diagonal avenues before terminating at Florida Avenue; neither of these are indicated as open spaces.

Andrew Ellicott made several minor changes to L'Enfant's plan in his engraved plan of 1792. He eliminated the open triangle on the riverbank as well as the shading of the open space at the intersection with Virginia Avenue. He also

eliminated three diagonal avenues that would have intersected with New Hampshire Avenue, one extending northeast from Dupont Circle, and two radiating northwest from a square on 16th Street.

Although L'Enfant indicated by dotted lines on his manuscript that he intended New Hampshire Avenue to continue north beyond the original plan into the suburbs, it now terminates at Florida Avenue.¹ Unlike avenues that extend beyond the plan, New Hampshire Avenue never became a major thoroughfare and as a result has remained largely residential. The avenue passes through several distinct neighborhoods, many of which have been designated as historic districts. The history of each of these segments will be discussed separately.

Foggy Bottom vicinity, between F and K streets

The low-lying area to the south between the waterfront and Washington Circle was called Foggy Bottom because it was a boggy swamp. Before it was transferred to the federal government, the land through which the avenue would run traversed a tract of land owned by Robert Peter.² Within the first five decades after the city was formed, a relatively small local population developed supported by the warehousing, wharfing, glass-blowing, and beer-brewing industries in the area. This population expanded somewhat after the 1856 construction of the Washington Gas Light Company storage facility at New Hampshire and Virginia avenues. The houses in this neighborhood served the various skilled and unskilled laborers, many of them immigrants from Germany and Ireland.³

The roads in this area were the slowest to be improved. An 1887 map indicates that south of Virginia Avenue, New Hampshire Avenue was entirely unimproved, while between Virginia and Pennsylvania avenues it was paved with cobble and blue rock.⁴ By 1903, the avenue was paved with cobble from its southern end to I Street.

New Hampshire Avenue, like all of the avenues in the city, contains within its right-of-way many oddly shaped parcels created by the superimposition of diagonal avenues over the grid system. These "reservations" became the property of the federal government with the original transfer of property in 1792. They were improved in tandem with street improvements by the Army Corps of Engineers who oversaw the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds (OPB&G) from 1867 to 1933. Although several of these spaces were recognized in this region, none were improved by the OPB&G until 1901 when Reservation No. 134 at the intersection of New Hampshire and Virginia avenues was combined with Reservation No. 98, the adjacent triangle on Virginia Avenue, and the two were graded, planted with trees and shrubs, and surrounded by a post-and-chain fence.

Reservation No. 137 which shared City Square No. 40 with the St. Ann's

¹ Some time after 1898, an avenue was laid out beginning about a mile north of Florida Avenue along the same angle as this avenue. It was also named New Hampshire Avenue.

² Toner map.

³ Sherwood, *passim*.

⁴ Hopkins map.

Infant Asylum, established in 1860, was slightly--but unofficially--improved. The OPB&G annual report of 1884 described the reservation as "inclosed with a cast-iron railing fence and attached to St. Ann's Infant Asylum, it is believed in violation of the law."

The southernmost segment of the avenue has undergone drastic changes in the twentieth century, and its current configuration gives no indication of its warehousing and industrial past. Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway was constructed along the Potomac River waterfront in the 1920s to form a scenic roadway linking West Potomac and Rock Creek parks; the latter a large scenic park developed northwest of the historic city in the early twentieth century. In the late 1960s, a site at the base of the avenue, adjacent to the parkway, was chosen for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, a national auditorium, concert hall, and theater. New Hampshire Avenue became a major access to the Kennedy Center from Virginia Avenue and this block is now flanked on each side by monumental modern structures, the Watergate complex on the west and the Embassy of Saudi Arabia on the east.

To ease traffic flow at the intersection with Virginia Avenue, which had become a major artery into the city by the 1940s, two triangular reservations there were reconfigured into a divided oval that reroutes New Hampshire Avenue traffic without interrupting the flow on Virginia Avenue. The larger piece of the park, to the south was selected in 1968 as the site for a statue to honor Mexican patriot Benito Juarez, in keeping with the theme of statues honoring Latin Americans on Virginia Avenue.

North of the circle, from H Street to the middle of the block between I and K streets, the west side of the avenue is included in the Foggy Bottom National Historic District, which is significant as a visual reminder of Washington's industrial heritage and the immigrant labor that worked there. Modestly ornamented brick rowhouses built in the 1880-90s remain intact on the west side, while more modern townhouses and apartment buildings have been erected on the east side. Between I Street and Washington Circle, the avenue runs through the George Washington University campus and is flanked by parking lots.

The road rises in elevation from the waterfront to Washington Circle, which forms an unofficial north boundary of the Foggy Bottom area. The westernmost segment of Pennsylvania Avenue between the White House and Georgetown was probably only second to that segment between the White House and the Capitol as a thoroughfare for city residents and visitors. Accordingly, Washington Circle was one of the most frequently passed parks in the city, and was highly improved by 1865.⁵ It also served as a dividing line between the middle- and upper-class residential area to the north and the industrial/wharf area to the south. This division is topographically reinforced by the K Street ridge upon which the circle is situated.

Dupont Circle vicinity

New Hampshire Avenue between Washington and Dupont Circles was more residential and prosperous than Foggy Bottom, but it was not highly developed until the 1880s. Although the Board of Public Works, under the leadership of Alexander Shepherd, made drastic improvements to Washington between 1871-74,

⁵ The statue in Washington Circle is also listed on the National Register as a significant Revolutionary War monument.

paving most of the avenues in the northwest quadrant with either concrete, wood, or stone, New Hampshire Avenue remained unimproved.⁶ By 1887, however, a 50' roadway of asphalt and concrete had been laid between Washington and Dupont circles, and by 1903 the stretch between I and V streets was paved with sheet asphalt. An 1881 street-trees map shows that elms were planned or had been planted on the avenue. By 1894, two of the triangular reservations along this stretch--Reservation Nos. 140 and 142--had been graded and sodded by the OPB&G, the latter being one that was in daily view of prominent German brewer Christian Heurich from the parlor of his Romanesque Revival mansion built on the avenue in 1880.

In 1889, Thomas Schneider, one of Washington's most prominent architects, constructed an entire block of speculative middle-class rowhouses called Schneider Triangle in City Square No. 53, just north of Washington Circle. Residents of these Romanesque Revival rowhouses followed the example of the sisters at the nearby asylum by improving the federal reservation abutting their property (Reservation No. 138), as was noted in the 1894 OPB&G annual report. Schneider Triangle has remained entirely intact and is now a designated historic district significant as an example of a cohesive Richardsonian Romanesque-styled block of rowhouses. Between L and N streets, several high-rise modern apartment and office buildings were constructed in the 1970-80s, one of them replacing Truck Company No. 2 of the D. C. Fire Department that stood there from 1878 until it was razed in 1960.⁷

Eight blocks of New Hampshire Avenue, between 21st and 17th streets, fall within the Dupont Circle Historic District. Significant for its varied examples of late 19th- and early 20th century Beaux Arts Eclectic, Second Empire, Chateausque, Renaissance, and Georgian Revival structures designed by prominent Washington architects, Dupont Circle first became a fashionable residence in the mid 1870s after William Morris Stewart built his Victorian mansion in what was then a remote section of the city. Dupont Circle, at the center of the district, was first improved in 1873 and featured a figurative statue of Civil War Adm. Samuel Dupont. The statue was removed in 1917 and replaced in 1921 with a fountain. The prosperity and popularity of this area of the city prompted modern development that replaced many older residences with high-rise office buildings that now encircle the park, such as the Hearst House, built in 1883 on the north side of the avenue at O Street. Remodeled in the Richardson Romanesque style after George and Phoebe Hearst purchased it, the building was later occupied by the Italian Embassy, an officer's club, and the Cathedral Club before being razed along with three other mansions on the block for a modern office building. Similarly, a house built on the avenue on the north side of the circle in 1891 for real-estate magnate Levi P. Leiter was razed in 1947 for the Dupont Plaza Hotel. The graceful neoclassical Hitt House, designed in 1908 by John Russell Pope at 1501 New Hampshire Avenue was pulled down in 1970 for a bulky office building.⁸ A number of these massive and elaborate homes remain intact, however, and are used as clubs and offices, such as the Belmont House two

⁶ Historians have speculated that this could have been due to the ethnic roots of the population.

⁷ Goode, 431.

⁸ Goode, 431; 93-96; 134-36.

blocks north of the circle, which serves as headquarters for the Order of the Eastern Star. The neighborhood around the circle became a popular counterculture spot in the 1960s and the park remains the site of rallies and demonstrations.

The Massachusetts Avenue Historic District overlaps some of the area designated as the Dupont Circle Historic District and includes New Hampshire Avenue from O Street to the middle of the block between P and Q streets. The district includes many of the Beaux Arts mansions built when the avenue first developed and now serve as embassies and chanceries.

Strivers' Section vicinity

Most of the development along New Hampshire Avenue north of Dupont Circle occurred after the 1880s. Swan Street forms the northern boundary of the Dupont Circle Historic District and the southern boundary of the Strivers' Section Historic District. New Hampshire Avenue traverses this district from the middle of the block between S and T streets through almost the entire length of the block between T and U streets. The Strivers' Section's significance lies in the fact that its Italianate, Second Empire, Beaux Arts, Richardsonian, Romanesque Revival and Tudor Revival homes were built between 1875 and 1925 for many of the city's prominent African Americans who were prohibited from moving into most of the neighborhoods already established in the northwest quadrant.

The 1887 Hopkins map shows little development on this segment of the avenue, and indicates that it was only paved with wood from Q Street north to U Street. By 1903, however, it was paved with sheet asphalt and flanked by modest brick houses. The parks in this segment, Reservation Nos. 144 and 145, were both improved between 1887 and 1894; farther north, Reservation Nos. 146 and 147 remained unimproved until 1901.

The avenue passes through one more historic district before terminating at Florida Avenue. The Sixteenth Street Historic District from 15th and 16th streets to V Street, NW, was nominated to the National Register for its significant vista to the White House and for the high quality of the architecture facing it.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Overall dimensions:

1. Width: The right-of-way is 120' wide from building line to building line.
2. Length: All of this approximately 1.9-mile-long avenue is within the city limits. The section of New Hampshire Avenue developed on axis with the historic avenue after the turn of the century extends from Park Street, near its intersection with Eleventh Street and extends northeast beyond the Maryland line.

B. Elements within the right-of-way:

1. Roadway: The asphalt roadway supports three lanes each of northbound and southbound traffic divided by grassy medians with double-armed modern lamps from the Kennedy Center to Virginia Avenue. Medians from Virginia Avenue to I Street are sodded and planted with flowering cherry trees. Four lanes of two-way traffic continue from I Street north to

T Street, divided by a small median just south of M Street and the Dupont traffic circle. Between T and U Street, there are two lanes of southbound traffic with diagonal curb parking on the northwest side of the street, and between U and V streets are two lanes of northbound traffic with diagonal parking on the southeast side of the street.

2. Sidewalks and street trees: The area between the roadway and front yard features continuous sidewalks and planted strips for street trees interrupted only by intersecting streets and curb cuts for alleys. These areas also feature street lights, parking and traffic signs and signals. Except for the area between H and K streets which has brick sidewalks, the roadway is flanked by concrete- paver walks. Several mature elms survive from the 1880s; they are interspersed with young oaks. Tree spaces near the intersection of Virginia Avenue feature mushroom-style lamps, while Washington Globe standards are located in the parking strip between H Street and Washington Circle, through the Foggy Bottom Historic District. Highway lamps illuminate the rest of the route to Florida Avenue. Within the sidewalk on the east side of the avenue north of Dupont Circle is a stairway to the defunct underground trolley station.
3. Major reservations:
 - a. New Hampshire Avenue traffic is diverted around a large oval at its intersection with Virginia Avenue (See Virginia Avenue, HABS No. DC-712).
 - b. At its intersection with Pennsylvania Avenue, New Hampshire Avenue traffic is diverted around Washington Circle (See HABS No. DC-688).
 - c. At its intersection with Massachusetts and Connecticut avenues, New Hampshire Avenue traffic is diverted around Dupont Circle (See HABS No. DC-669).
4. Smaller reservations: Most of the smaller reservations along New Hampshire Avenue remain intact since their enumeration in 1894. Those that have been severely altered or destroyed are described by their original locations. Unless otherwise marked, they were all transferred from the jurisdiction of the National Park Service to the District of Columbia on December 14, 1972. The following descriptions are from a survey taken in summer 1990.
 - a. Reservation No. 131: Northwest of the avenue, east of 27th Street, north of E Street, NW. Officially identified in 1894, this reservation appears unimproved as late as 1927. Although the former triangle has been completely covered by a building, the land remains under the jurisdiction of the federal government, since it is within the property of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.
 - b. Reservation No. 132: Southeast of the avenue, west of 26th Street,

south of F Street, NW. Officially recognized in 1872, this reservation appeared only to be sodded by 1927. Although the former triangle is now covered by a building, the land remains under the jurisdiction of the federal government since it is within the property of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

- c. Reservation No. 133: Northwest of the avenue, east of 26th Street, south of G Street, NW. Officially identified in 1884, this reservation was transferred to the District of Columbia July 23, 1962, (Land Record 424) and is now within the Watergate complex.
- d. Reservation No. 134: Southeast of the avenue, west of 24th Street, north of G Street, NW. Officially identified in 1872, this triangle was first improved in 1900 with sodding and a post-and-chain fence. It was entirely reconfigured in 1969 as a divided-ellipse traffic circle. Although the current reservation is not upon the same land and is configured as a semicircle rather than a triangle, it is still identified by the same number. The site now contains the portrait statue of former Mexican president Benito Pablo Juarez.
- e. Reservation No. 135: Northwest of the avenue, east of 25th Street, south of H Street, NW. Officially identified in 1884, this reservation was reconfigured in 1969 so that it is now an amorphous sodded traffic island north of the intersection.
- f. Reservation No. 136: Southeast of the avenue, west of 24th Street, north of I Street, NW. Officially identified 1872, this freestanding triangular reservation is now surrounded by a herringbone brick perimeter sidewalk. It is mostly covered by an evergreen shrub bed, in the midst of which is an ornamental tree.
- g. Reservation No. 137: Northwest of the avenue, east of 24th Street, NW. This triangular reservation abutting City Square No. 39 was officially identified in 1887. It was maintained by the adjacent property owner from the 1880s to 1902 prompting the federal government to mark it with the "U. S." boundary stone that remains near its most acute angle. It is now sodded and surrounded by a herringbone brick perimeter sidewalk.
- h. Reservation No. 138: Southeast of the avenue, west of 22nd Street, south of L Street, NW. This triangular reservation abutting City Square No. 53 was officially identified in 1887. It was maintained by the adjacent property owner from the 1880s to 1902, prompting the federal government to mark it with "U.S." boundary stones; one such stone remains near the southwest corner. Surrounded by a concrete perimeter sidewalk and concrete coping with cornerposts, it is landscaped entirely with shrub massing and is still maintained by local residents.
- i. Reservation No. 139: Northwest of the avenue, east of 22nd Street,

NW. Officially identified in 1887, this reservation was also used by adjacent property holders who retained a permit for its use in 1913. This triangular reservation shares the block with an elegant townhouse. Geometrically landscaped with shade and ornamental cherry trees, it is surrounded by quarter-round coping and a metal picket fence with closable gates at each side of a wide herringbone-brick path running through the north side of the park. The path has curb cuts at both ends, leading onto New Hampshire Avenue and 22nd Street.

- j. Reservation No. 140: Southeast of the avenue, west of 21st Street, north of M Street, NW. Officially identified in 1884, this reservation was improved in 1889 and laid with walks in 1922. Unlike the plan's other reservations, this large, free-standing triangle has no right angle. M Street is at an angle along its south side so its east apex affords a vista east along M Street all the way to Thomas Circle. The landscape plan focuses on this vista with a Y-shaped path running from the center of the New Hampshire Avenue side and branching midway through the park leading to M and 21st streets. Modern wood-backed benches face onto the path and an evergreen hedge surrounds the park. The concrete coping around the park is accented by low cornerposts. It is sodded and shaded by several trees and a "U. S." boundary stone at the northeast corner remains embedded in the concrete perimeter sidewalk.
- k. Reservation No. 141: Northwest of the avenue, east of 21st Street, NW. This sodded triangle abuts City Square No. 71, and is enclosed by a low metal picket fence. Because it was illegally occupied by the adjacent landowner in 1894, the OPB&G placed the "U. S." boundary stones that are still located at its most acute angle and near the building line. The reservation was never retrieved by the federal government, and by 1913 the adjacent owner obtained a permit for its use. It is now surrounded by brick and concrete perimeter walks with sodded street tree strips. A large beech tree grows in its center.
- l. Reservation No. 142: Southeast of the avenue, west of 20th Street, NW. This sodded triangle shares a lot with an historic residence in the abutting City Square No. 99. It is surrounded by concrete perimeter sidewalks and half-round coping. Also occupied illegally, then later with a permit, it now features evergreen shrub massing at the base of the building, and part of a "U.S." boundary stone remains on the southwest corner, projecting out from under the coping.
- m. Reservation No. 143: Northwest of the avenue, east of 20th Street, south of O Street, NW. This freestanding sodded triangle officially identified in 1884 is now surrounded on the east and west sides by a concrete perimeter sidewalk and on all sides with quarter-round coping. A single holly tree is planted in its center and a "U.S." boundary marker is located in the concrete sidewalk at its most

acute angle indicating that it, too, was occupied illegally. Originally it abutted City Square No. 114, before O Street was cut through it.

- n. Reservation No. 143A: Southeast of the avenue, west of 18th Street, north of Q Street, NW. This freestanding triangle was officially identified in 1884, but was omitted from the updated list of 1894. It was added to the list in 1904 when it was also graded and sodded. Today the sodded reservation is surrounded by a concrete perimeter sidewalk and square coping. A single eastern white pine grows in the center of the park. A plaque at its base explains that it was purchased in 1987 by the National Association of Retired Federal Employees and dedicated to the U.S. Constitution.
- o. Reservation No. 143B: Northwest of the avenue, east of 18th Street, south of Corcoran Street, NW. This freestanding triangle was officially identified in 1884, but was omitted from the updated list of 1894. It was added to the list in 1904 when it was also graded and sodded. It is now surrounded by concrete perimeter sidewalks and is planted with three shade trees.
- p. Reservation No. 144: Southeast of the avenue, west of 17th Street, north of S Street, NW. Officially identified in 1872, this large freestanding park is now surrounded by quarter-round coping, perimeter walks, and sodded street tree strips. Asymmetrically landscaped, several paths lead from the perimeter sidewalks into an interior flagstone-paved area with a sodded bed in the center, several ornamental and shade trees. An evergreen hedge runs along the northwest side of the park and a continuous row of concrete base/wood slat benches inside of the hedge face into the park.
- q. Reservation No. 145: Northwest of the avenue, east of Twelfth Street, south of T Street, NW. Officially recognized in 1884, this large, freestanding, sodded triangle is now surrounded by quarter-round coping, perimeter sidewalks with sodded street tree strips. An area paved with flagstones at the northeast corner features three concrete picnic benches and a mature beech tree. Several ornamental and shade trees are planted throughout.
- r. Reservation No. 146: Southeast of the avenue, west of 16th Street, south of V Street, NW. Officially identified in 1884, this reservation abuts City Square No. N177 and was first improved in 1901. Its shape was slightly altered by road improvements in 1962. It is now surrounded by a modern metal picket fence and concrete perimeter sidewalks with sodded street tree strips and has been planted and maintained by the neighborhood. It features several mature shade trees, scattered shrubs and flowers in planters and beds delineated with wires guards. A concrete-paver path separates it from the abutting property, and a brick path traverses through the center. Remains of an historic metal-spear fence are located in the southwest corner. It remains under NPS jurisdiction.

- s. Reservation No. 147: Northwest of the avenue, east of 16th Street, north of U Street, NW. Officially identified in 1884, this sodded triangle abutting City Square No. 188 was first improved in 1901. It is now surrounded by concrete paver perimeter sidewalks and quarter-round coping, and features a concrete path near the building line and a bed of flowers north of the path. It remains under NPS jurisdiction.
 - t. Reservation No. 148: Southeast of the avenue, west of 15th Street, south of W Street, NW. Officially identified in 1884, this freestanding reservation was first improved in 1901. In 1933 it was channelized into three separate concrete traffic islands. It remains under NPS jurisdiction.
5. Front yards: Occupants of properties along the avenue have landscaped the portion of the right-of-way between the sidewalks and their homes as private front yards. Many of these yards are enclosed with fences, and in several instance, canopies and bays jut out beyond the building lines.
- C. Framing elements: The right-of-way is undefined at the south end where the buildings have unconventional setbacks. Likewise, several of the blocks south of Washington Circle throughout the George Washington University campus are flanked by parking lots. Within the Foggy Bottom area, three-story rowhouses in the southern blocks clearly define the right-of-way, as do the high-rise office and apartment buildings between Washington and Dupont circles. North of Dupont Circle, the right-of-way is framed by rowhouses as well as large free-standing buildings with small side yards.
- D. Vistas: The Juarez statue is clearly visible from the Kennedy Center, although trees block potential views to Washington and Dupont circles. The Kennedy Center can be seen from Reservation No. 134 (where the Juarez statue stands) and Washington Circle, but the trees in the medians block potential reciprocal views between these sites. Likewise, the canopy of trees blocks potential reciprocal views from Washington to Dupont circles, although from the midpoint between the two, (around M Street) both can be seen.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Maps:

Board of Commissioners. "City of Washington Statistical Map Showing the Different Types of Street Trees." 1880.

Board of Public Works. "Exhibit Chart of Improved Streets and Avenues." 1872.

Boschke, A. "Topographical Map of the District of Columbia surveyed in the years '57, '58, and '59."

Ellicott, Andrew. "Plan of the City of Washington." 1792.

Hopkins, G. "Map of the District of Columbia from Official Records and Actual

Surveys." 1887.

L'Enfant, Pierre Charles. "Plan of the City of Washington." 1791.

Office of Public Buildings and Grounds. "Plan of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, showing the Public Reservations." Prepared by Orville E. Babcock. 1871.

Office of Public Buildings and Grounds. "Map of the City of Washington showing the Public Reservations Under Control of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds." 1884, 1887, and 1894.

Toner, Joseph M. "Sketch of Washington in Embryo." 1874.

B. Early Views:

ca. 1887: Photograph of the north side of New Hampshire avenue in the block south of Dupont Circle (Goode, 93).

1927-29: Photograph of each reservation made during a citywide survey (Photographs of reservations under NPS jurisdiction are in the NPS Reservation File; photographs of the reservations transferred from NPS to the District of Columbia are in the HSW Reservations Collection).

ca. 1931: Photograph of trees forming a canopy over the roadway (Caemmerer 222).

C. Bibliography:

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Goode, James M. Capital Losses. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1979.

National Register of Historic Places nomination forms for the following districts: Foggy Bottom, Schneider Triangle, Dupont Circle, Striver's Section, Massachusetts Avenue, Sixteenth Street, Revolutionary War Statuary, Civil War Statuary.

Reservation Files. Office of Land Use. National Capital Region Headquarters. National Park Service.

Reservations Collection. Historical Society of Washington.

Sherwood, Suzanne Berry. Foggy Bottom 1800-1975, Washington, D.C.: George Washington University, 1978.

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National Park Service
1993

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION:

The Plan of Washington, D.C., project was carried out from 1990-93 by the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Division, Robert J. Kapsch, chief. The project sponsors were the Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation Inc. of Washington, D.C.; the Historic Preservation Division, District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, which provided Historic Preservation Fund monies; the National Capital Region and its White House Liaison office, NPS; and the National Park Foundation Inc.

HABS historian Sara Amy Leach was the project leader and Elizabeth J. Barthold was project historian. Architectural delineators were: Robert Arzola, HABS; Julianne Jorgensen, University of Maryland; Robert Juskevich, Catholic University of America; Sandra M. E. Leiva, US/ICOMOS-Argentina; and Tomasz Zweich, US/ICOMOS-Poland, Board of Historical Gardens and Palace Conservation. Katherine Grandine served as a data collector. The photographs are by John McWilliams, Atlanta, except for the aerial views, which are by Jack E. Boucher, HABS, courtesy of the U.S. Park Police - Aviation Division.

APPENDIX

The reservations on New Hampshire Avenue were renumbered on several reservation lists. This table shows how the reservations were identified on four historic reservation lists.

Current number	1872 list	1884 list	1887 list	1894 list
130	---	---	288	130
131	---	---	---	131
132	listed	---	---	132
133	---	121	121	133
134	---	91	91	134
134A	---	---	---	---
135	---	122	122	135
136	listed	123	123	136
137	---	---	253	137
138	---	---	254	138
139	---	---	256	139
140	---	124	124	140
141	---	---	255	141
142	---	---	256 1/2	142
143	---	125	125	143
143A	---	126	126	---
143B	---	126 1/2	126 1/2	---
144	listed	127	127	144
145	---	128	128	145
146	---	129	129	146
147	---	130	130	147
148	---	131	131	148

added in 1969

added in 1904

added in 1904